REGION 6
1445 ROSS AVENUE
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202-2733

NPDES Permit No NM0020311

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq; the "Act"),

City of Roswell Wastewater Treatment Facility
P.O. Box 1838
Roswell, NM 88202-1838

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at 306 East College Boulevard, in the City of Roswell, in Chavez County, New Mexico at the following coordinates:

Outfall 001: Latitude 33° 24' 37" N, Longitude 104° 28' 45" W
Outfall 002: Latitude 33° 24' 50" N, Longitude 104° 27' 40" W

to receiving waters in Segment 20.6.4.206 of the Pecos River Basin, named the Rio Hondo, thence to the Pecos River for Outfall 001; and named Berrendo Creek, thence to the Rio Hondo, thence to the Pecos River for Outfall 002,

in accordance with this cover page and the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Part I, Part II, Part III, and Part IV hereof.

This permit supersedes and replaces NPDES Permit No. NM0020311 issued November 16, 2001.

This permit shall become effective on

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight,

Issued on

Prepared by

Miguel I. Flores
Director
Water Quality Protection Division (6WQ)

Maria Okpala
Environmental Engineer
Permits & Technical Section (6WQ-PP)

PART I – REQUIREMENTS FOR NPDES PERMITS

SECTION A. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. FINAL Effluent Limits – 7.0 MGD Design Flow – OUTFALL 101

During the period beginning on the effective date of the permit and lasting through the expiration date of this permit (unless otherwise noted), the permittee is authorized to discharge treated municipal wastewater from Outfall Number 001 and 002. Such discharges for the pollutants shown shall be limited and monitored from Outfall Number 101 (a point after the last treatment unit but prior to the diversion of effluent to Outfalls 001 and 002), by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS		DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS Standard Units		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
POLLUTANT	STORET CODE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
PH	00400	6.6	9	5/Week	Grab

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS		DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		lbs/day, unless noted		mg/l, unless noted				
POLLUTANT	STORET CODE	30-DAY AVG	7-DAY AVG	30-DAY AVG	7-DAY AVG	DAILY MAX	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day	00310	1751	2627	30	45	N/A	5/Week	12-Hr Composite
Total Suspended Solids	00530	1751	2627	30	45	N/A	5/Week	12-Hr Composite
Total Mercury	71900	Report	Report (*3)	Report	N/A	Report	Once/ Quarter	24-Hr Composite
Total Aluminum (*1)	01106	Report	Report (*3)	Report	N/A	Report	Once/Month	24-Hr Composite
Total Aluminum (*2)	01106	3.39	5.08 (*3)	58 ug/l	N/A	87 ug/l	Once/Month	24-Hr Composite
Total Copper (*1)	01042	Report	Report (*3)	Report	N/A	Report	Once/Month	24-Hr Composite
Total Copper (*2)	01042	3.4	5.1 (*3)	58.25 ug/l	N/A	87.38 ug/l	Once/Month	24-Hr Composite

FINAL Effluent Limits – 7.0 MGD Design Flow – OUTFALL 101 Continued

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE MONITORING		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING (7-Day Static Renewal)	30-DAY AVG	7-Day MINIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Ceriodaphnia dubia	Report	Report	Once/Quarter (*4)	24-Hr Composite
Pimephales promelas	Report	Report	Once/Quarter (*4)	24-Hr Composite

2. FINAL Effluent Limits – 7.0 MGD Design Flow – OUTFALL 001 and 002

During the period beginning on the effective date of the permit and lasting through the expiration date of this permit (unless otherwise noted), the permittee is authorized to discharge treated municipal wastewater from Outfall Number Outfalls 001 and 002. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS		DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS					MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		lbs/day, unless noted		mg/l, unless noted				
POLLUTANT	STORET CODE	30-DAY AVG	7-DAY AVG	30-DAY AVG	7-DAY AVG	DAILY MAX	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow	50050	Report MGD	Report MGD	***	***	***	Continuous	Totalizing Meter
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	74055	N/A	N/A	500 (*5, *6)	N/A	500 (*5, *6)	5/Week	Grab
E. Coli Bacteria (*7)	51040	N/A	N/A	Report (*5, *9)	N/A	Report (*5, *9)	5/Week	Grab
E. Coli Bacteria (*8)	51040	N/A	N/A	548 (*5, *9)	N/A	2507 (*5, *9)	5/Week	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	50060	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11 ug/l (*10)	Daily	Instantaneous Grab

Footnotes:

*1. Requirements for total aluminum and total copper are effective during the period beginning the effective date of the permit and lasting through one (1) day prior to three (3) years from the effective date of the permit.

*2 Requirements for total aluminum and total copper are effective during the period beginning three (3) years from the effective date of the permit and lasting through the expiration date of the permit.

*3 Reporting requirements are daily maximum mass limits in lbs/day.

*4 This test should be performed As Soon As Possible (ASAP) but no later than six months from the permit effective date. This test should occur in winter or springtime when most sensitive juvenile life forms are likely to be present in the receiving water, and colder ambient temperatures might adversely affect treatment processes.

*5 Colony forming units (cfu) per 100 ml

*6 The permittee shall continue monitoring for Fecal coliform bacteria until the agency approves the E. coli bacteria limitations as stated in the revised NM Water Quality Standards. The permittee may discontinue fecal coliform monitoring, if the Region approves the use of E. coli bacteria in lieu of fecal coliform monitoring. The permittee shall notify EPA Water Enforcement Branch upon discontinuation of fecal coliform monitoring at the address listed below

*7 Requirements for E. coli bacteria are effective during the period beginning the effective date of the permit and lasting through one (1) day prior to six (6) months from the effective date of the permit.

*8 Requirements for E. coli bacteria are effective during the period beginning six (6) months from the effective date of the permit and lasting through the expiration date of the permit.

*9 The permittee shall use only the State of New Mexico approved analytical methods as required by 20.6.4.14 NMAC, revised State of New Mexico Water Quality Standards as amended through February 16, 2006. The latest edition of Standard Methods, 20th Edition contains methods for E. coli bacteria analysis 9221-E and 9221-F (MUG) that are consistent with the State of New Mexico approved analytical methods for wastewater. The permittee may use these methods for E. coli bacteria analysis for wastewater until the time EPA approves the proposed 40 CFR 136 methods (Colilert, Colilert-18, m-ColiBlue24, membrane filter method.) At that time, all the aforementioned methods will be acceptable.

*10 Prior to final disposal, the effluent shall contain NO MEASURABLE total residual chlorine (TRC) at any time. NO MEASURABLE will be defined as no detectable concentration of TRC as determined by any approved method established in 40 CFR 136. If during the term of this permit the minimum quantification level for TRC becomes less than 11 ug/l, then 11 ug/l shall become the effluent limitation. The maximum TRC shall be monitored by instantaneous grab sample twice per week. Regulations at 40 CFR Part 136 define "instantaneous grab" as analyzed within 15 minutes of collection. The effluent limitation for TRC is the instantaneous maximum and cannot be averaged for reporting purposes. TRC limitations will apply when chlorine is used in the treatment process, either alone, or in combination with ultraviolet light treatment.

FLOATING SOLIDS, VISIBLE FOAM AND/OR OILS

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts. There shall be no discharge of visible films of oil, globules of oil, grease or solids in or on the water, or coatings on stream banks.

B. SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

The permittee shall comply with the following schedule of activities for the attainment of state water quality standards-based final effluent limitations for total aluminum and total copper at Outfall 101, where applicable.

a. Determine exceedance cause(s);
b. Develop control options, if needed;
c. Evaluate and select control mechanisms;
d. Implement corrective action; and
e. Attain final effluent limitations no later than three (3) years from the permit effective date.

The permittee shall submit quarterly progress reports, to both EPA and NMED, in accordance with the following schedule. The requirement to submit quarterly progress reports shall expire three (3) years from the permit effective date. No later than 14-days after the date compliance with the total copper final limits have been met, the permittee shall submit a written final report both to EPA and the State, stating that compliance has been completed. If at any time during the three-year compliance period the permittee determines that full compliance will not be met within the time allowed, a separate report shall be sent to both EPA and the State stating the explanation for this delay and proposed remedial actions.

PROGRESS REPORT DATES
January 1
April 1
July 1
October 1

Send progress and final reports to the following addresses:

EPA:
Compliance Assurance and
Enforcement Division
Water Enforcement Branch (6EN-W)
U.S. EPA, Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, TX 75202-2733

New Mexico:
Program Manager
Surface Water Quality Bureau
New Mexico Environment Department
P.O. Box 26110
1190 Saint Francis Drive
Santa Fe, NM 87502

C. MONITORING AND REPORTING (MAJOR DISCHARGERS)

1. The permittee shall effectively monitor the operation and efficiency of all treatment and control facilities and the quantity and quality of the treated discharge.

2. Monitoring information shall be on Discharge Monitoring Report Form(s) EPA 3320-1 as specified in Part III.D.4 of this permit and shall be submitted monthly.

   a. Reporting periods shall end on the last day of the month.

   b. The first Discharge Monitoring Report(s) shall represent facility operations from the effective date of the permit through the last day of the month.

   c. Thereafter, the permittee is required to submit regular monthly reports as described above postmarked no later than the 15th day of the month following each reporting period. The annual sludge report required in Part IV of the permit is due on February 19 of each year and covers the previous calendar year from January 1 through December 31.

3. If any 30-day average, 7-day average or daily maximum value exceeds the effluent limitations specified in Part I.A, the permittee shall report the excursion in accordance with the requirements of Part III.D.

4. Any 30-day average, 7-day average, or daily maximum value reported in the required Discharge Monitoring Report which is in excess of the effluent limitation specified in Part I.A shall constitute evidence of violation of such effluent limitation and of this permit.

5. Other measurements of oxygen demand (e.g, TOC and COD) may be substituted for five-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5) or for five-day Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD5), as applicable, where the permittee can demonstrate long-Term correlation of the method with BOD5 or CBOD5 values, as applicable. Details of the correlation procedures used must be submitted and prior approval granted by the permitting authority for this procedure to be acceptable. Data reported must also include evidence to show that the proper correlation continues to exist after approval.

D. OVERFLOW REPORTING

The permittee shall report all overflows with the Discharge Monitoring Report submittal. These reports shall be summarized and reported in tabular format. The summaries shall include: the date, time, duration, location, estimated volume, and cause of the overflow; observed environmental impacts from the overflow; actions taken to address the overflow; and ultimate discharge location if not contained (e.g., storm sewer system, ditch, tributary).

Overflows that endanger health or the environment shall be orally reported to EPA at (214) 665-6595, and NMED Surface Water Quality Bureau at (505) 827-0187, within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstance. A written report of overflows that endanger health or the environment shall be provided to EPA and the NMED Surface Water Quality Bureau within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstance.

E. POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS

The permittee shall institute a program within 12 months of the effective date of the permit (or continue an existing one) directed towards optimizing the efficiency and extending the useful life of the facility. The permittee shall consider the following items in the program:

a. The influent loadings, flow and design capacity;
b. The effluent quality and plant performance;
c. The age and expected life of the wastewater treatment facility's equipment;
d. Bypasses and overflows of the tributary sewerage system and treatment works;
e. New developments at the facility;
f. Operator certification and training plans and status;
g. The financial status of the facility;
h. Preventative maintenance programs and equipment conditions and;
i. An overall evaluation of conditions at the facility.

PART II - OTHER CONDITIONS

A. 24-HOUR ORAL REPORTING: DAILY MAXIMUM LIMITATION VIOLATIONS

Under the provisions of Part III.D.7.b.(3) of this permit, violations of daily maximum limitations for the following pollutants shall be reported orally to EPA Region 6, Compliance and Assurance Division, Water Enforcement Branch (6EN-W), Dallas, Texas, and concurrently to NMED within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the violation followed by a written report in five days.

Aluminum (After 3-years from the permit effective date)
Copper (After 3-years from the permit effective date)
Fecal coliform bacteria
E. coli bacteria
TRC

B. PERMIT MODIFICATION AND REOPENER

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.44(d), the permit may be reopened and modified during the life of the permit if relevant portions of New Mexico's Water Quality Standards for Interstate and Intrastate Streams are revised, or new State of New Mexico water quality standards are established and/or remanded.

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.62(s)(2), the permit may be reopened and modified if new information is received that was not available at the time of permit issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions at the time of permit issuance. Permit modifications shall reflect the results of any of these actions and shall follow regulations listed at 40 CFR Part 124.5.

C. CONTRIBUTING INDUSTRIES AND PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

a. The permittee shall operate an industrial pretreatment program in accordance with Section 402(b)(8) of the Clean Water Act, the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR Part 403)and the approved POTW pretreatment program submitted by the permittee. The pretreatment program was approved on 3/20/1985 and modified on 7/16/1993. The Sewer Use Ordinance and the Pretreatment Program have not been modified to come into compliance with the current 40 CFR 403 regulations. The permittee shall submit all necessary proposed modifications to the U.S. EPA, Region 6 office within 6 months of the effective date of this permit. The POTW pretreatment program is hereby incorporated by reference and shall be implemented in a manner consistent with the following requirements:

(1) Industrial user information shall be updated at a frequency adequate to ensure that all IUs are properly characterized at all times;

(2) The frequency and nature of industrial user compliance monitoring activities by the permittee shall be commensurate with the character, consistency and volume of waste. The permittee must inspect and sample the effluent from each Significant Industrial User in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(v). This is in addition to any industrial self-monitoring activities;

(3) The permittee shall enforce and obtain remedies for noncompliance by any industrial users with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements;

(4) The permittee shall control through permit, order, or similar means, the contribution to the POTW by each Industrial User to ensure compliance with applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements. In the case of Industrial Users identified as significant under 40 CFR 403.3(v), this control shall be achieved through individual or general control mechanisms, in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1)(iii). Both individual and general control mechanisms must be enforceable and contain, at a minimum, the following conditions:

(i) Statement of duration (in no case more than five years);
(ii) Statement of non-transferability without, at a minimum, prior notification to the POTW and provision of a copy of the existing control mechanism to the new owner or operator;
(iii) Effluent limits, including Best Management Practices, based on applicable general Pretreatment Standards, categorical Pretreatment Standards, local limits, and State and local law;
(iv) Self-monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification and recordkeeping requirements, including an identification of the pollutants to be monitored (including the process for seeking a waiver for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the Discharge on accordance with § 403.12(e)(2), or a specific waiver for a pollutant in the case of an individual control mechanism), sampling location, sampling frequency, and sample type, based on the applicable general Pretreatment Standards in 40 CFR 403, categorical Pretreatment Standards, local limits, and State and local law;
(v) Statement of applicable civil and criminal penalties for violation of Pretreatment Standards and requirements, and any applicable compliance schedule. Such schedules may not extend the compliance date beyond federal deadlines; and

(vi) Requirements to control slug discharges, if determined by the POTW to be necessary.

(5) The permittee shall evaluate whether each Significant Industrial User needs a plan or other action to control slug discharges, in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vi);

(6) The permittee shall provide adequate staff, equipment, and support capabilities to carry out all elements of the pretreatment program; and,

(7) The approved program shall not be modified by the permittee without the prior approval of the EPA.

b. The permittee shall establish and enforce specific limits to implement the provisions of 40 CFR Parts 403.5(a) and (b), as required by 40 CFR Part 403.5(c). POTWs may develop Best Management Practices (BMPs) to implement paragraphs 40 CFR 403.5 (c)(1) and (c)(2). Such BMPs shall be considered local limits and Pretreatment Standards. Each POTW with an approved pretreatment program shall continue to develop these limits as necessary and effectively enforce such limits.

The permittee shall, within sixty (60) days of the effective date of this permit, (1) submit a **WRITTEN CERTIFICATION** that a technical evaluation has demonstrated that the existing technically based local limits (TBLL) are based on current state water quality standards and are adequate to prevent pass through of pollutants, inhibition of or interference with the treatment facility, worker health and safety problems, and sludge contamination, **OR** (2) submit a **WRITTEN NOTIFICATION** that a technical evaluation revising the current TBLL and a draft sewer use ordinance which incorporates such revisions will be submitted within 12 months of the effective date of this permit.

All specific prohibitions or limits developed under this requirement are deemed to be conditions of this permit. The specific prohibitions set out in 40 CFR Part 403.5(b) shall be enforced by the permittee unless modified under this provision.

c. The permittee shall analyze the treatment facility influent and effluent for the presence of the toxic pollutants listed in 40 CFR 122 Appendix D (NPDES Application Testing Requirements) Table II at least once/12 months and the toxic pollutants in Table III at least once/6 months. If, based upon information available to the permittee, there is reason to suspect the presence of any toxic or hazardous pollutant listed in Table V, or any other pollutant, known or suspected to adversely affect treatment plant operation, receiving water quality, or solids disposal procedures, analysis for those pollutants shall be performed at least once/6 months on both the influent and the effluent.

The influent and effluent samples collected shall be composite samples consisting of at least 12 aliquots collected at approximately equal intervals over a representative 24 hour period and composited according to flow. Sampling and analytical procedures shall be in accordance with guidelines established in 40 CFR 136. The effluent samples shall be analyzed to a level at least as low as required in (f) below. Where composite samples are inappropriate, due to sampling, holding time, or analytical constraints, at least 4 grab samples, taken at equal intervals over a representative 24-hour period, shall be taken.

d. The permittee shall prepare annually a list of Industrial Users which during the preceding twelve months were in significant noncompliance with applicable pretreatment requirements. For the purposes of this Part, significant noncompliance shall be determined based upon the more stringent of either criteria established at 40 CFR Part 403.8(f)(2)(viii) [rev. 10/14/05] or criteria established in the approved POTW pretreatment program. This list is to be published annually in a newspaper of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdiction(s) served by the POTW during the month of March.

In addition, during the month of March the permittee shall submit an updated pretreatment program status report to EPA and the State containing the following information:

(1) An updated list of all significant industrial users. The list must also identify Industrial Users subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards that are subject to reduced reporting requirements under 40 CFR 403.12(e)(3), and identify which Industrial Users are Non-Significant Categorical Industrial Users. For each industrial user listed the following information shall be included:

(i) Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) or NAISC code and categorical determination;

(ii) Control document status. Whether the user has an effective control document, and the date such document was last issued, reissued, or modified, (indicate which industrial users were added to the system (or newly identified) within the previous 12 months);

(iii) A summary of all monitoring activities performed within the previous 12 months. The following information shall be reported:

* total number of inspections performed;
* total number of sampling visits made;

(iv) Status of compliance with both effluent limitations and reporting requirements. Compliance status shall be defined as follows:

* Compliant (C) - no violations during the previous 12 month period;

* Non-compliant (NC) - one or more violations during the previous 12 months but does not meet the criteria for significantly noncompliant industrial users;

* Significant Noncompliance (SNC) - in accordance with requirements described in d. above; and

(v) For significantly noncompliant industrial users, indicate the nature of the violations, the type and number of actions taken (notice of violation, administrative order, criminal or civil suit, fines or penalties collected, etc.) and current compliance status. If ANY industrial user was on a schedule to attain compliance with effluent limits, indicate the date the schedule was issued and the date compliance is to be attained;

(2) A list of all significant industrial users whose authorization to discharge was terminated or revoked during the preceding 12 month period and the reason for termination;

(3) A report on any interference, pass through, upset or POTW permit violations known or suspected to be caused by industrial contributors and actions taken by the permittee in response;

(4) The results of all influent and effluent analyses performed pursuant to Part II(C)(c) above;

(5) A copy of the newspaper publication of the significantly noncompliant industrial users giving the name of the newspaper and the date published;

(6) The information requested may be submitted in tabular form as per the example tables provided for your convenience at the end of Part II of this permit; and

(7) The monthly average water quality based effluent concentration necessary to meet the state water quality standards as developed in the approved technically based local limits.

e. The permittee shall provide adequate notice of the following:

(1) Any new introduction of pollutants into the treatment works from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Sections 301 and 306 of the Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and

(2) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the treatment works by a source introducing pollutants into the treatment works at the time of issuance of the permit.

Adequate notice shall include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into the treatment works, and (ii) any anticipated impact of the change on the quality or quantity of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

f. All effluent monitoring conducted in accordance with Part (II)(C)(c) above shall meet the Minimum Quantification Levels (MQLs) shown in the table below;

MINIMUM QUANTIFICATION LEVELS (MQLs)

METALS AND CYANIDE	REQUIRED MQL (µg/L)	EPA METHOD
Antimony (Total)[1]	60	200.7
Arsenic (Total)[1]	10	206.2
Beryllium (Total)[1]	5	200.7
Cadmium (Total)[2]	1	213.2
Chromium (Total)[1]	10	200.7
Chromium (3+)[1]	10	200.7
Chromium (6+)[1]	10	200.7
Copper (Total)[2]	10	220.2
Lead (Total)[2]	5	239.2
Mercury (Total)[1]	.2	245.1
Molybdenum (Total)[9]	30	200.7
Nickel (Total)[1] [Freshwater]	40	200.7
Nickel (Total)[2] [Marine]	5	249.2
Selenium (Total)[1]	5	270.2
Silver (Total)[2]	2	272.2
Thallium (Total)[1]	10	279.2
Zinc (Total[1]	20	200.7
Cyanide (Total)[1]	20	335.3
DIOXIN		
2,3,7,8-Tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)[3]	.00001	1613
VOLATILE COMPOUNDS		
Acrolein[4]	50	624
Acrylonitrile[4]	50	624
Benzene[4]	10	624
Bromoform[5]	10	624
Carbon Tetrachloride[5]	10	624
Chlorobenzene[5]	10	624
Chlorodibromomethane[5]	10	624
Chloroethane[6]	50	624
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether[4]	10	624
Chloroform[5]	10	624
Dichlorobromomethane[5]	10	624
1,1-Dichloroethane[5]	10	624
1,2-Dichloroethane[5]	10	624
1,1-Dichloroethylene[5]	10	624
1,2-Dichloropropane[5]	10	624
1,3-Dichloropropylene[5]	10	624
Ethylbenzene[5]	10	624
Methyl Bromide [Bromomethane][6]	50	624
Methyl Chloride [Chloromethane][6]	50	624
Methylene Chloride[5]	20	624

VOLATILE COMPOUNDS	REQUIRED MQL (µg/L)	EPA METHOD
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane[5]	10	624
Tetrachloroethylene[5]	10	624
Toluene[5]	10	624
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene[5]	10	624
1,1,1-Trichloroethane[5]	10	624
1,1,2-Trichloroethane[5]	10	624
Trichloroethylene[5]	10	624
Vinyl Chloride[5]	10	624
ACID COMPOUNDS		
2-Chlorophenol[5]	10	625
2,4-Dichlorophenol[5]	10	625
2,4-Dimethylphenol[7]	10	625
4,6-Dinitro-o-Cresol [2 methyl 4,6-dinitrophenol[8]	50	625
2,4-Dinitrophenol[5]	50	625
2-Nitrophenol[6]	20	625
4-Nitrophenol[5]	50	625
p-Chloro-m-Cresol [4 chloro-3-methylphenol][5]	10	625
Pentachlorophenol[5]	50	625
Phenol[5]	10	625
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol[5]	10	625
BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS		
Acenaphthene[5]	10	625
Acenaphthylene[5]	10	625
Anthracene[5]	10	625
Benzidine[4]	50	625
Benzo(a)anthracene[5]	10	625
Benzo(a)pyrene[5]	10	625
3,4-Benzofluoranthene[5]	10	625
Benzo(ghi)perylene[6]	20	625
Benzo(k)fluoranthene[5]	10	625
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane[5]	10	625
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether[5]	10	625
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether[5]	10	625
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate[5]	10	625
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether[5]	10	625
Butyl benzyl phthalate[5]	10	625
2-Chloronapthalene[5]	10	625
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether[5]	10	625
Chrysene[5]	10	625

BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS	(µg/L)	EPA METHOD
Dibenzo (a,h) anthracene[6]	20	625
1,2-Dichlorobenzene[5]	10	625
1,3-Dichlorobenzene[5]	10	625
1,4-Dichlorobenzene[5]	10	625
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine[6]	50	625
Diethyl Phthalate[5]	10	625
Dimethyl Phthalate[5]	10	625
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate[5]	10	625
2,4-Dinitrotoluene[5]	10	625
2,6-Dinitrotoluene[5]	10	625
Di-n-octyl Phthalate[5]	10	625
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine[4]	20	625
Fluoranthene[5]	10	625
Fluorene[5]	10	625
Hexachlorobenzene[5]	10	625
Hexachlorobutadiene[5]	10	625
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene[5]	10	625
Hexachloroethane[6]	20	625
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene[6] (2,3-o-phenylene pyrene)	20	625
Isophorone[5]	10	625
Naphthalene[5]	10	625
Nitrobenzene[5]	10	625
N-nitrosodimethylamine[6]	50	625
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine[6]	20	625
N-nitrosodiphenylamine[6]	20	625
Phenanthrene[5]	10	625
Pyrene[5]	10	625
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene[5]	10	625
PESTICIDES		
Aldrin[7]	.05	608
Alpha-BHC[7]	.05	608
Beta-BHC[7]	.05	608
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)[7]	.05	608
Delta-BHC[7]	.05	608
Chlordane[7]	.2	608
4,4'-DDT[7]	.1	608
4,4'-DDE (p,p-DDX)[7]	.1	608
4,4'-DDD (p,p-TDE)[7]	.1	608
Dieldrin[7]	.1	608
Alpha-endosulfan[7]	.1	608
Beta-endosulfan[7]	.1	608
Endosulfan sulfate[7]	.1	608

PESTICIDES	(µg/L)	EPA METHOD
Endrin[7]	.1	608
Endrin aldehyde[7]	.1	608
Heptachlor[7]	.05	608
Heptachlor epoxide[7] (BHC-hexachlorocyclohexane)	.1	608
PCB-1242[7]	1.0	608
PCB-1254	1.0	608
PCB-1221	1.0	608
PCB-1232	1.0	608
PCB-1248	1.0	608
PCB-1260	1.0	608
PCB-1016	1.0	608
Toxaphene[7] 5.0	608	

[1] Based on Contract Required Detection level(CRDL) developed pursuant to 40 CFR Part 300.430(b)(8)
[2] Method 213.2, 239.2, 220.2, 272.2
[3] Dioxin National Strategy
[4] No CRQL(Contract required Quantification Level developed pursuant to 40 CFR Part 300.430(b)(8)) established
[5] CRQL basis, equivalent to ML
[6] ML basis, higher than CRQL
[7] CRQL basis, no ML established
[8] CRQL basis, higher than ML
[9] Based on 3.3 times IDL published in 40 CFR 136, Appendix C

4/17/95

D. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING (7-DAY CHRONIC NOEC FRESHWATER)

1. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

a. The permittee shall test the effluent for toxicity in accordance with the provisions in this section.

APPLICABLE TO FINAL OUTFALL(S): 001

REPORTED ON DMR AS FINAL OUTFALL: 001

CRITICAL DILUTION (%): 100

EFFLUENT CONCENTRATIONS (%): 32, 42, 56, 75, 100

EFFLUENT DILUTION SERIES (%): 75

COMPOSITE SAMPLE TYPE: Defined at PART I

TEST SPECIES/METHODS: 40 CFR Part 136

Ceriodaphnia dubia chronic static renewal survival and reproduction test, Method 1002.0, EPA-821-R-02-013, or the most recent update thereof. This test should be terminated when 60% of the surviving females in the control produce three broods or at the end of eight days, whichever comes first.

Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow) chronic static renewal 7-day larval survival and growth test, Method 1000.0, EPA-821-R-02-013, or the most recent update thereof. A minimum of five (5) replicates with eight (8) organisms per replicate must be used in the control and in each effluent dilution of this test.

b. The NOEC (No Observed Lethal Effect Concentration) is herein defined as the greatest effluent dilution at and below which lethality that is statistically different from the control (0% effluent) at the 95% confidence level does not occur. Chronic lethal test failure is defined as a demonstration of a statistically significant lethal effect at test completion to a test species at or below the critical dilution.

c. This permit may be reopened to require whole effluent toxicity limits, chemical specific effluent limits, additional testing, and/or other appropriate actions to address toxicity.

d. Test failure is defined as a demonstration of statistically significant sub-lethal or lethal effects to a test species at or below the effluent critical dilution.

2. PERSISTENT LETHALITY and/or SUB_LETHAL EFFECTS

The requirements of this subsection apply only when a toxicity test demonstrates significant lethal and/or sub-lethal effects at or below the critical dilution. Significant lethal effects are herein defined as a statistically significant difference at the 95% confidence level between the survival of the appropriate test organism in a specified effluent dilution and the control (0% effluent).

a. Part I Testing Frequency Other Than Monthly

i. The permittee shall conduct a total of two (2) additional tests for any species that demonstrates significant lethal effects at or below the critical dilution. The two additional tests shall be conducted monthly during the next two consecutive months. The permittee shall not substitute either of the two additional tests in lieu of routine toxicity testing. The full report shall be prepared for each test required by this section in accordance with procedures outlined in Item 4 of this section and submitted with the period discharge monitoring report (DMR) to the permitting authority for review.

ii. If one or both of the two additional tests demonstrates significant lethal effects at or below the critical dilution, the permittee shall initiate Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) requirements as specified in Item 5 of this section. The permittee shall notify EPA in writing within 5 days of the failure of any retest, and the TRE initiation date will be the test completion date of the first failed retest. A TRE may be also be required due to a demonstration of persistent significant sub-lethal effects or intermittent lethal effects at or below the critical dilution, or for failure to perform the required retests.

iii. If one or both of the two additional tests demonstrates significant lethal effects at at or below the critical dilution, the permittee shall henceforth increase the frequency of testing for this species to once per quarter for the life of the permit.

iv. The provisions of Item 2.a. are suspended upon submittal of the TRE Action Plan.

b. Part I Testing Frequency of Monthly

The permittee shall initiate the Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) requirements as specified in Item 5 of this section when any two of three consecutive monthly toxicity tests exhibit significant lethal effects at or below the critical dilution. A TRE may also be required due to a demonstration of persistent significant sub-lethal effects or intermittent lethal effects at or below the critical dilution, or for failure to perform the required retests.

3. REQUIRED TOXICITY TESTING CONDITIONS

a. Test Acceptance

The permittee shall repeat a test, including the control and all effluent dilutions, if the procedures and quality assurance requirements defined in the test methods or in this permit are not satisfied, including the following additional criteria:

i. The toxicity test control (0% effluent) must have survival equal to or greater than 80%.

ii. The mean number of Ceriodaphnia dubia neonates produced per surviving female in the control (0% effluent) must be 15 or more.

iii. 60% of the surviving control females must produce three broods.

iv. The mean dry weight of surviving Fathead minnow larvae at the end of the 7 days in the control (0% effluent) must be 0.25 mg per larva or greater.

v. The percent coefficient of variation between replicates shall be 40% or less in the control (0% effluent) for: the young of surviving females in the Ceriodaphnia dubia reproduction test; the growth and survival endpoints of the Fathead minnow test.

vi. The percent coefficient of variation between replicates shall be 40% or less in the critical dilution, unless significant lethal or nonlethal effects are exhibited for: the young of surviving females in the Ceriodaphnia dubia reproduction test; the growth and survival endpoints of the Fathead minnow test.

Test failure may not be construed or reported as invalid due to a coefficient of variation value of greater than 40%. A repeat test shall be conducted within the required reporting period of any test determined to be invalid.

b. Statistical Interpretation

i. For the Ceriodaphnia dubia survival test, the statistical analyses used to determine if there is a significant difference between the control and the critical dilution shall be Fisher's Exact Test as described in EPA/600/4-91/002 or the most recent update thereof.

ii. For the Ceriodaphnia dubia reproduction test and the Fathead minnow larval survival and growth test, the statistical analyses used to determine if there is a significant difference between the control and the critical dilution shall be in accordance with the methods for determining the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) as described in EPA/600/4-91/002 or the most recent update thereof.

iii. If the conditions of Test Acceptability are met in Item 3.a above and the percent survival of the test organism is equal to or greater than 80% in the critical dilution concentration and all lower dilution concentrations, the test shall be considered to be a passing test, and the permittee shall report an NOEC of not less than the critical dilution for the DMR reporting requirements found in Item 4 below.

c. Dilution Water

i. Dilution water used in the toxicity tests will be receiving water collected as close to the point of discharge as possible but unaffected by the discharge. The permittee shall substitute synthetic dilution water of similar pH, hardness, and alkalinity to the closest downstream perennial water for;

(A) toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges to receiving water classified as intermittent streams; and

(B) toxicity tests conducted on effluent discharges where no receiving water is available due to zero flow conditions.

ii. If the receiving water is unsatisfactory as a result of instream toxicity (fails to fulfill the test acceptance criteria of Item 3.a), the permittee may substitute synthetic dilution water for the receiving water in all subsequent tests provided the unacceptable receiving water test met the following stipulations:

(A) a synthetic dilution water control which fulfils the test acceptance requirements of Item 3.a was run concurrently with the receiving water control;
(B) the test indicating receiving water toxicity has been carried out to completion (i.e., 7 days);
(C) the permittee includes all test results indicating receiving water toxicity with the full report and information required by Item 4 below; and
(D) the synthetic dilution water shall have a pH, hardness, and alkalinity similar to that of the receiving water or closest downstream perennial water not adversely affected by the discharge, provided the magnitude of these parameters will not cause toxicity in the synthetic dilution water.

d. Samples and Composites

i. The permittee shall collect a minimum of three flow-weighted composite samples from the outfall(s) listed at Item 1.a above.

ii. The permittee shall collect second and third composite samples for use during 24-hour renewals of each dilution concentration for each test. The permittee must collect the composite samples such that the effluent samples are representative of any periodic episode of chlorination, biocide usage or other potentially toxic substance discharged on an intermittent basis.

iii. The permittee must collect the composite samples so that the maximum holding time for any effluent sample shall not exceed 72 hours. The permittee must have initiated the toxicity test within 36 hours after the collection of the last portion of the first composite sample. Samples shall be chilled to 4 degrees Centigrade during collection, shipping, and/or storage.

iv. If the flow from the outfall(s) being tested ceases during the collection of effluent samples, the requirements for the minimum number of effluent samples, the minimum number of effluent portions and the sample holding time are waived during that sampling period. However, the permittee must collect an effluent composite sample volume during the period of discharge that is sufficient to complete the required toxicity tests with daily renewal of effluent. When possible, the effluent samples used for the toxicity tests shall be collected on separate days if the discharge occurs over multiple days. The effluent composite sample collection duration and the static renewal protocol associated with the abbreviated sample collection must be documented in the full report required in Item 4 of this section.

v. MULTIPLE OUTFALLS: If the provisions of this section are applicable to multiple outfalls, the permittee shall combine the composite effluent samples in proportion to the average flow from the outfalls listed in item 1.a. above for the day the sample was collected. The permittee shall perform the toxicity test on the flow-weighted composite of the outfall samples.

4. REPORTING

a. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results of all tests conducted pursuant to this section in accordance with the Report Preparation Section of EPA/600/4-91/002, or the most current publication, for every valid or invalid toxicity test initiated whether carried to completion or not. The permittee shall retain each full report pursuant to the provisions of PART III.C.3 of this permit. The permittee shall submit full reports upon the specific request of the Agency. For any test which fails, is considered invalid or which is terminated early for any reason, the full report must be submitted for agency review.

b. A valid test for each species must be reported on the DMR during each reporting period specified in PART I of this permit unless the permittee is performing a TRE which may increase the frequency of testing and reporting. Only ONE set of biomonitoring data for each species is to be recorded on the DMR for each reporting period. The data submitted should reflect the LOWEST survival results for each species during the reporting period. All invalid tests, repeat tests (for invalid tests), and retests (for tests previously failed) performed during the reporting period must be attached to the DMR for EPA review.

c. The permittee shall submit the results of each valid toxicity test on the subsequent monthly DMR for that reporting period in accordance with PART III.D.4 of this

permit, as follows below. Submit retest information clearly marked as such with the following month's DMR. Only results of valid tests are to be reported on the DMR.

i. Pimephales promelas (Fathead Minnow)

(A) If the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) for survival is less than the critical dilution, enter a "1"; otherwise, enter a "0" for Parameter No. TLP6C.

(B) Report the NOEC value for survival, Parameter No. TOP6C.

(C) Report the NOEC value for growth, Parameter No. TPP6C.

(D) If the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) for growth is less than the critical dilution, enter a "1"; otherwise, enter a "0" for Parameter No. TGP6C.

(E) Report the highest (critical dilution or control) Coefficient of Variation, Parameter No. TQP6C

ii. Ceriodaphnia dubia

(A) If the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution, enter a "1"; otherwise, enter a "0" for Parameter No. TLP3B.

(B) Report the NOEC value for survival, Parameter No. TOP3B.

(C)Report the NOEC value for reproduction, Parameter No. TPP3B.

(D) If the No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) for reproduction is less than the critical dilution, enter a "1"; otherwise, enter a "0" for Parameter No. TGP3B.

(E) Report the higher (critical dilution or control) Coefficient of Variation, Parameter No. TQP3B.

d. Enter the following codes on the DMR for retests only:

i. For retest number 1, Parameter 22415, enter a "1" if the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."

ii. For retest number 2, Parameter 22416, enter a "1" if the NOEC for survival is less than the critical dilution; otherwise, enter a "0."

Monitoring Frequency Reduction

a. The permittee may apply for a testing frequency reduction upon the successful completion of the first four consecutive quarters of testing for one or both test species, with no lethal or sub-lethal effects demonstrated at or below the critical dilution. If granted, the monitoring frequency for that test species may be reduced to not less than once per year for the less sensitive species (usually the Fathead minnow) and not less than twice per year for the more sensitive test species (usually the Ceriodaphnia dubia).

b. CERTIFICATION - The permittee must certify in writing that no test failures have occurred and that all tests meet all test acceptability criteria in item 3.a. above. In addition the permittee must provide a list with each test performed including test initiation date, species, NOECs for lethal and sub-lethal effects and the maximum coefficient of variation for the controls. Upon review and acceptance of this information the agency will issue a letter of confirmation of the monitoring frequency reduction. A copy of the letter will be forwarded to the agency's Permit Compliance System section to update the permit reporting requirements.

c. SUB-LETHAL FAILURES - If, during the first four quarters of testing, sub-lethal effects are demonstrated to a test species, two monthly retests are required. In addition, quarterly testing is required for that species until the effluent passes both the lethal and sub-lethal test endpoints for the affected species for four consecutive quarters. Monthly retesting is not required if the permittee is performing a TRE.

d. SURVIVAL FAILURES - If any test fails the survival endpoint at any time during the life of this permit, two three monthly retests are required and the monitoring frequency for the affected test species shall be increased to once per quarter until the permit is re-issued. Monthly retesting is not required if the permittee is performing a TRE.

e. This monitoring frequency reduction applies only until the expiration date of this permit, at which time the monitoring frequency for both test species reverts to once per quarter until the permit is re-issued.

5. TOXICITY REDUCTION EVALUATIONS (TRE)

a. Within ninety (90) days of confirming lethality in the retests, the permittee shall submit a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Action Plan and Schedule for conducting a TRE. The TRE Action Plan shall specify the approach and methodology to be used in performing the TRE. A Toxicity Reduction Evaluation is an investigation intended to determine those actions necessary to achieve compliance with water quality-based effluent limits by reducing an effluent's toxicity to an acceptable level. A TRE is defined as a step-wise process which combines toxicity testing and analyses of the physical and chemical characteristics of a toxic effluent to identify the constituents causing effluent toxicity and/or treatment methods which

will reduce the effluent toxicity. The TRE Action Plan shall lead to the successful elimination of effluent toxicity at the critical dilution and include the following:

i. Specific Activities. The plan shall detail the specific approach the permittee intends to utilize in conducting the TRE. The approach may include toxicity characterizations, identifications and confirmation activities, source evaluation, treatability studies, or alternative approaches. When the permittee conducts Toxicity Characterization Procedures the permittee shall perform multiple characterizations and follow the procedures specified in the documents "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures" (EPA-600/6-91/003) and "Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I" (EPA-600/6-91/005F), or alternate procedures. When the permittee conducts Toxicity Identification Evaluations and Confirmations, the permittee shall perform multiple identifications and follow the methods specified in the documents "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/080) and "Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity" (EPA/600/R-92/081), as appropriate.

The documents referenced above may be obtained through the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) by phone at (703) 487-4650, or by writing:

U.S. Department of Commerce
National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161

ii. Sampling Plan (e.g., locations, methods, holding times, chain of custody, preservation, etc.). The effluent sample volume collected for all tests shall be adequate to perform the toxicity test, toxicity characterization, identification and confirmation procedures, and conduct chemical specific analyses when a probable toxicant has been identified;

Where the permittee has identified or suspects specific pollutant(s) and/or source(s) of effluent toxicity, the permittee shall conduct, concurrent with toxicity testing, chemical specific analyses for the identified and/or suspected pollutant(s) and/or source(s) of effluent toxicity. Where lethality was demonstrated within 48 hours of test initiation, each composite sample shall be analyzed independently. Otherwise the permittee may substitute a composite sample, comprised of equal portions of the individual composite samples, for the chemical specific analysis;

iii. Quality Assurance Plan (e.g., QA/QC implementation, corrective actions, etc.); and

iv. Project Organization (e.g., project staff, project manager, consulting services, etc.).

b. The permittee shall initiate the TRE Action Plan within thirty (30) days of plan and schedule submittal. The permittee shall assume all risks for failure to achieve the required toxicity reduction.

c. The permittee shall submit a quarterly TRE Activities Report, with the Discharge Monitoring Report in the months of January, April, July and October, containing information on toxicity reduction evaluation activities including:

i. any data and/or substantiating documentation which identifies the pollutant(s) and/or source(s) of effluent toxicity;

ii. any studies/evaluations and results on the treatability of the facility's effluent toxicity; and

iii. any data which identifies effluent toxicity control mechanisms that will reduce effluent toxicity to the level necessary to meet no significant lethality at the critical dilution.

A copy of the TRE Activities Report shall also be submitted to the state agency.

d. The permittee shall submit a Final Report on Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Activities no later than twenty-eight (28) months from confirming lethality in the retests, which provides information pertaining to the specific control mechanism selected that will, when implemented, result in reduction of effluent toxicity to no significant lethality at the critical dilution. The report will also provide a specific corrective action schedule for implementing the selected control mechanism.

A copy of the Final Report on Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Activities shall also be submitted to the state agency.

e. Quarterly testing during the TRE is a minimum monitoring requirement. EPA recommends that permittees required to perform a TRE not rely on quarterly testing alone to ensure success in the TRE, and that additional screening tests be performed to capture toxic samples for identification of toxicants. Failure to identify the specific chemical compound causing toxicity test failure will normally result in a permit limit for whole effluent toxicity limits per federal regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(v).

E. MINIMUM QUANTIFICATION LEVEL (MQL)

If any individual analytical test result is less than the minimum quantification level listed below, a value of zero (0) may be used for that individual result for the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) calculations and reporting requirements.

Pollutant	MQL (ug/l)
Aluminum	100
Copper	10
Mercury	0.2

PRETREATMENT PROGRAM STATUS REPORT
UPDATED SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRIAL USERS LIST

INDUSTRIAL USER	SIC CODE	CATE-GORICAL DETER-MINATION	CONTROL DOCUMENT		NEW USER	TIMES INSPECTED	TIMES SAMPLED	COMPLIANCE STATUS				
								REPORTS				EFFLUENT LIMITS
			Y/N	LAST ACTION				BMR	90-DAY COMPLIANCE	SEMI-ANNUAL	SELF MONITORING	

SIGNIFICANTLY NONCOMPLIANT USERS - ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS TAKEN

INDUSTRIAL USER	NATURE OF VIOLATION		NUMBER OF ACTIONS TAKEN					PENALTIES COLLECTED	COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE		CURRENT STATUS	COMMENTS
	REPORTS	LIMITS	NOV	A.O.	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	OTHER		DATE ISSUED	DATE DUE		

MONITORING RESULTS [1] FOR THE ANNUAL PRETREATMENT REPORT, REPORTING YEAR: _____ , 20____ TO _____ , 20____

TREATMENT PLANT:_____ NPDES PERMIT NO. _____

POLLUTANT	MAHL, if applicable, in μg/L [2]	Influent Values (in μg/L) on Dates Sampled				Daily Average Effluent Limit in μg/L [3]	Effluent Values (in μg/L) on Dates Sampled			
Antimony (Total)										
Arsenic (Total)										
Beryllium (Total)										
Cadmium (Total)										
Chromium (Total)										
Copper (Total)										
Lead (Total)										
Mercury (Total)										
Molybdenum (Total)										
Nickel (Total)										
Selenium (Total)										
Silver (Total)										
Thallium (Total)										
Zinc (Total)										
Cyanide (Total)										
[4]										

1 It is advised that the influent and effluent samples are collected considering flow detention through each treatment plant. Analytical MQLs should be used so that the data can also be used for Local Limits assessment and NPDES application process.

2 Maximum Allowable Headworks Loading (MAHL) limitation converted back to μg/L. Only complete for pollutants that have approved Technically Based Local Limits.

3 Daily average effluent limit in the NPDES permit OR the applicable state Water Quality Standard calculated to an equivalent permit effluent limit.

4 Record the names of the pollutants [40 CFR 122, Appendix D, Table II and/or Table V] detected and the quantity in which they were detected.